DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 269 494 UD 024 825

AUTHOR Penrose, David M.
TITLE The Role of the African American Male: An Analysis of Literature in the 1980s.
PUB DATE 25 Feb 86
NOTE 18p.
PUB TYPE Information Analyses (070)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Blacks; *Family Life; Family Relationship; Family Structure; *Males; Marriage

ABSTRACT

This analysis of literature in the 1980s in which African American males are the primary subject challenges characteristics traditionally associated with this group. Most of the literature used in this study addresses the issue of the African American male in the history of the contemporary family. Literature is classified as Statistical, Theoretical--Opinion, or Theoretical--Research. Findings in statistical literature show more males entering marriages than is generally recognized. Statistics need to reveal more specific information about the African American family, especially the adult male. Theoretical--Opinion literature gives only token attention to the issue. Theoretical--Research literature focuses on characteristic reasons for father absence, projective attitudes toward male-female relationships, effect of father absence, and effect of father presence. Research should include longitudinal studies that focus on the long-term evolution of father involvement in the African American family. Although negligent research supports the racist assumptions and stereotypes, literature is surfacing to show that the African American male is healthier and less pathogenic than the Anglo culture proposes. More sound research is needed, and African American men must speak out and dispel rumors that they are the cause of social and family problems. A bibliography is appended; an additional five pages of references cite items from 1960 to 1984. (CG)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

✓ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

David M. Penrose

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

ED269494

THE ROLE OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN MALE:

An Analysis of Literature in the 1980s

By

David M. Penrose

Presented to Students in the
Department of Family and Child Ecology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

On

February 25, 1986

UD024825

ABSTRACT

This paper is an analysis of literature, in the 1980's, which includes African American Males as a primary subject. The literature used is classified as either Statistical, Theoretical - Opinion, or Theoretical - Research. Although not exhaustive, the analysis is intended to challenge traditional characteristics frequently associated with the African American Male. The criterion for literature selection was a clear deviation from a deficit model. Most of the literature used addresses the issue of the African American Male in the history of the contemporary family. In addition, a supplemental list of seventy-seven (77) references dating from 1960-1984 is also included. This paper was presented to a group of students in the Department of Family and Child Ecology at Michigan State University on February 25, 1986.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Analysis of the Findings

The problem of the absence of African American Males in the family is alarming! Where are they? Unfortunately, the role, the attitudes, and the behaviors are usually *not* the subject of research. Compounding the problem are faulty, stereotypical assumptions (i.e. lazy, unemployed, poor, negligent, criminal, drunk) being left unchallenged. Recent literature was evaluated based on these issues. Three areas of literature are evaluated: 1) Statistical; 2) Theoretical - Opinion; and 3) Theoretical - Research.

Regarding the involvement of the African American Male in the African American family, *America's Black Population: 1970 to 1982* (Matney & Johnson, 1983) infers that more, than are credited, males enter marriage and start families: the results are substantially reliable. Based on a variety of variables, usually not as significant among Whites, more husbands exit marriages than is generally recognized. By exiting, I mean any event which terminates the relationship as a marriage, cohabitating relationship. The statistics studied were revealing and encouraging. They were explained in greater detail than were statistics about the unwed mothers.

Most of the Theoretical - Opinion literature focuses on the role of the extended - kin (Gutman, 1979), the strengths of the mother (Marshall, 1983), and egalitarian relationships (Hall & King, 1982). Again, discussion of the African American Male's role does not appear to be in vogue. What is finally said, is not said with conviction but appears to be only a token address to the problem. Opinion literature is, by far, the weakest area considered.

The area of Theoretical - Research, as a whole, is at best mediocre. The literature produced focuses on characteristic reasons for father absence (Kerri, 1981; Darity & Myers, 1983), projective attitudes toward male-female

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

relationships (Rubin, 1981; Cazenave, 1982A; Cazenave, 1982B; Hendricks, 1982), the effect of father absence (Alston & Williams, 1982), and the effect of father presence. Research studies do not address the issue of positive outcomes in the family due to the role played by African American Males. This lack of attention reinforces archaic, stereotypical thinking in Academie.

My suggestions are that statistics need to reveal more specific information about the African American family, especially the adult males. Also, there is need for more theoretical opinion: African American Adult Males must speak out and dispell the rumors that "they are the cause of the problem". Third, research should include longitudinal studies which focus on the long term evolution of father involvement in the African American Family.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE ROLE OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN MALE

The Findings

There appears to be much confusion about the role that African American Males are assuming in the family. Although there is an increase in single, unwed mothers, who are the head of households, African American males are no less important, *only* less visible. The problem is a lack of understanding of the African American Male. The problem will be examined using three types of literature: 1) Statistical - datum; 2) Theoretical - Opinion; and 3) Theoretical - Research. The literature is recent; most studies, with the exception of two, were published between 1980 and 1984.

Statistical Literature

The most widely accepted source of demographical statistics, population studies, is the United States (U.S.) Bureau of the Census. In a recently published report (Matney & Johnson, 1983) the role of the African American Male was reflected in the following statistics (inferred from figures and graphs).

Chart 7/p. 19

Black Families by Type: 1970 to 1982

1970		*1982*	
4,900,000 Families		6,400,000 Families	
Married-Couple	*68.3% (3,346,700)*	*Married-Couple*	*55.1% (3,526,400)*
Male Householder	*3.7% (181,300)*	*Male Householder*	*4.3% (275,200)*
Female Householder	28.0% (1,372,000)	Female Householder	40.6% (2,598,400)
		[Once Married	*27.48% (1,758,720)]*
		[Never Married	13.12% (839,680)]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

At first glance, it appears that African American Males are grossly under represented in Black families. However, statistics infer that at least 86.88% of all families, at one time, consisted of a *husband and wife*. What is not clarified is the specific history of the family structure. In 1982, 27.48% of *all* African American families were maintained by women: these women were no longer married because of a rising divorce rate (220 per 1,000:married persons living with their spouses), decreasing life expectancy (men = 66 years -vs.- women = 75 years), and increasing homicide deaths (64.6 per 100,000 persons). The statistical picture is much more complex than just "African American men being dissatisfied with and avoiding the institution of marriage."

Theoretical (Opinion) Literature

Literature explained in this section is based upon the writer's opinions and assumptions; these are not necessarily based upon research or systematic study. Most of the opinion literature considers other areas besides the role of the African American Male in the family, but only that subject will be explained.

Herbert G. Gutman (1979), author of *The Moynihan Report: Black History Seduced and Abandoned*, summarized the Moynihan Report:

> It was by destroying the Negro family under slavery...that White America broke the will of the Negro people. Small numbers of favored slaves had substained normal family life, but the so called matriarchal family thrived among ordinary slaves. Deep-seated structural distortion in the life of Negro Americans set in during slavery, accompanied Afro-American into legal freedom and were reinforced first by rural poverty and segregation, then by migration to northern cities, and finally by urban poverty, unemployment and racism. (p. 233)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

According to Gutman (1979), it is the enlarged kin group and not the traditional nuclear family which "forms the core of all Black communities". To understand the male in the context of the complex system which is built upon the ideal of community obligation and the practice of reciprocity is to understand his role in the African American Family.

In the article, *Working with the Strengths of the Black Families*, by Ethel Hall & Gloria King (1982), the fact is emphasized that "the dominant Black family structure is the two-parent household" (p. 539). Frequently, it is the female who "decides deliberately to remain single". Hall & King (1982) also discuss the positive characteristics of the egalitarian two-person relationship; the sharing of roles, chores, domestic duties and family responsibilities. Also mentioned is the common "father with a determination of iron, (and) an ambition for his children that is illimitable" (p. 543).

According to Marilyn Marshall (1983), *Can a Marriage Survive When the Wife Earns More?*, a common reason, for the fleeing African American Male, is the threat of not being able to secure the role of "family breadwinner". Frequently the female is able to earn more money than the male. The pressure of societal values which stress the importance of a providing father create a sense of guilt, anxiety and any other emotion that leads to the flee, not fight, response.

Theoretical (Research) Literature

The literature reviewed, in this section, focuses on the role of the father from a variety of perspectives. Research studies are descriptive of general characteristics (Kerri, 1980; Darity & Myers, 1983), projective or attitudes toward male-female relationships (Rubin, 1981; Cazenave, 1982A; Cazenave, 1982B; Hendricks, 1982), effects of father absence (Alston &

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Williams, 1982), and the effect of father presence (Beckett & Smith, 1981). These clusters will be discussed simultaneously, for congruency sake.

In Kerri's (1980) article, *Black Progress: Myths and Realities*, an abundance of statistical data is quoted in an effort to understand the status of the family and the African American Male. A strong family is "one in which both parents are present, and where any offspring under the age of eighteen reside at home" (p. 435). According to the census [quoted in Kerri, 1980:435]: the absence of the father was explained by "high divorce and separation rates".

The assumption of Darity & Myers (1983) is that African American Males are not included in the family matrix as fathers because "Black women [are] perceiving economic advantages from AFDC [Aid to Families with Dependent Children] income, compared with the incomes that they or Black men could earn in the labor market" (p. 61). Often the "Black women were confronted with a situation where the Black male population is both less 'economically able to marry' and is less 'available numerically' than White males for White females" (p. 62). To determine father absence, Darity & Myers (1983) applied an "equation for determinants of Black family female headship" with annual time-series data for the period 1955-1980. The results led to the conclusion that increased female headship is relatively linked to a shortage of Black males.

Noel Cazenave (1982A & 1982B), a professor of Sociology at Temple University, conducted a survey study using responses to a questionnaire. The study sample included the responses of 155 male members of a major national Black fraternity living in the Philadelphia area. The study attempted to prove the following hypotheses (1982A:343).

- Black men perceive that Black women have too much control and power in their families.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- Black men perceive that Black women have inadvertently helped to keep Black men down because of their low regard for them.
- Black men perceive a serious deterioration of the relationships between Black men and Black women.
- Black men perceive that Black women have more opportunities than Black men do today.
- Lower status Black men are more pessimistic about Black male - Black female relationships, and are more likely to view Black women as being responsible for relationship problems than are higher status Black men.

Significant results include: (1) most men perceived that Black women have more opportunities than Black men; (2) a majority felt that Black women were at fault in helping to keep Black men down; and (3) younger, lower family income men who were not currently married were likely to report growing distrust and hatred as characterizing Black male - Black female relationships (1982A:348). Also, Cazenave (1982B:31) reports that most men reported attitudes indicating support for nontraditional roles for women, women's issues, and egalitarian marital relationships.

Roger Rubin (1981) conducted a study using 46 Black males and 39 Black females aged 13 to 20 years. These individuals constituted almost the entire population of never married, unengaged Black youth living in a rural town. The findings concluded that males are more permissive than females in their attitudes toward male and/or female premarital sexual permissiveness.

Examining a sample of 95 percent first-time unwed Black adolescent fathers [in Tulsa, OK (N = 20); Chicago, IL (N = 27); and Columbus, OH (N = 48)], Leo Hendricks (1982) discovered interesting attitudinal trends. There was a marked sentiment against abortion, an attitude of acceptance of the fact that the female was not to blame for the pregnancy, and a strong belief that it is wrong to tell a girl they loved her to have sex. Another finding was that sexual relationships were discussed with peers, suggesting that "peer

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

pressure may provide some of the impetus for sexual activity with friends" (p. 202).

Doris Alston & Nannette Williams (1982) conducted a study using 35 randomly selected Black adolescent boys (father present = 21; father absent = 14). The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between father absence and self-concept. Also, to define the relationship between self-concept, socioeconomic status (SES), and grade point average (GPA). The findings were positive: father present children made more positive statements concerning peer relations, reported more frequent family interaction, displayed strong scholastic endeavors, and appeared to value self more than father absent children did. The conclusion is that "a father-son relationship facilitates the adoption of an adequate self-concept by the boys who are able to model after their fathers and are, in addition, given training by them" (p. 137).

A traditional role of the African American father, which is rarely the attention of research, is that of the partner who shared all or most facets of the responsibilities - economic and domestic. In *Work and Family Roles: Egalitarian Marriage in Black and White Families*, by Joyce Becket & Audrey Smith (1981), the authors affirm that "while White couples may be more egalitarian in attitude, Black couples are more egalitarian in practice" (p. 321). The implied finding is that Black males do one-third of the housework, and almost half of the child care when the wife is working at least half-time outside the home. This means that Black males, although not sharing an equal portion of domestic, are contributing significantly more to the maintenance of the home than are their White male counterparts.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CONCLUSION

After reviewing credible literature, that written by African American professionals, it becomes apparent that a deficit model of African American Males is weak. It must be reiterated that a comparatively small amount of literary research focuses on the African American Male as the primary subject. This means that the healthy, productive, hardworking, religious, and family-oriented males must not be overlooked because their behavior is more inconspicuous than the salient aggressive, socially deviant, unemployed, and stereotypical sexually promiscuous African American Male.

A smoke screen exists and distorts the image of African American Males. The result is that negligent research inevitably supports the racist assumptions and stereotypes. However, the good news is that a surge of literature is surfacing which dispells many of these stereotypes and false notions. The implications are that many have taken action to propose that, in proportion, the African American Male is healthier and less pathogenic than the Anglo culture propagandizes. This is still not enough, the immense literature which exists to cast the mold of an ugly, socially pathological creature must be countered with sound research of the common, healthy and socially productive African American Male. Literature which challenges false notions and racial stereotypes is long overdue, but it appears to be coming slowly.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

REFERENCES

Alston, Doris N., & Williams, Nannette (1982). Relationship Between Father Absence and Self-Concept of Black Adolescent Boys. The Journal of Negro Education, 51 (2), 134-138.

Beckett, Joyce O., & Smith, Audrey D. (1981). Work and Family Roles: Egalitarian Marriage in Black and White Females. Social Service Review, 55 (2), 314-324.

Cazenave, Noel A. (1982A). Black Male - Black Female Relationships: The Perceptions of 155 Middle-Class Black Men. Family Relations, 32 (2), 341-350.

(1982B). "A Woman's Place": The Attitudes of Middle-Class Black Men. Phylon, 44 (1), 12-32.

Darity, William Jr., & Myers, Samuel L., Jr. (1983). Changes in Black Family Structure: Implications for Welfare Dependency. American Economic Review, 73 (2), 59-64.

Gutman, Herbert G. (1979). The Moynihan Report: Black History Seduced and Abandoned. The Nation, 229 (8), 232-236.

Hall, Ethel H., & King, Gloria C. (1982). Working with the Strengths of Black Families. Child Welfare, 61 (8), 536-544.

Hampton, Robert L. (1979). Husband's Characteristics and Marital Disruption in Black Families. Sociological Quarterly, 20 (2), 255-266.

Hendricks, Leo E. (1982). Unmarried Black Adolescent Fathers' Attitudes Toward Abortion, Contraception, and Sexuality: A Preliminary Report. Journal of Adolescent Health Care, 2 (3), 199-203.

Kerri, James N. (1980). Black Progress: Myths and Realities. Journal of Anthropological Research, 36 (4), 435-.

Marshall, Marilyn (1983). Can A Marriage Survive When the Wife Earns More? Ebony, 38 (5), 44+.

Matney, William C., & Johnson, Dwight L. (1983). America's Black Population: 1970 to 1982. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census, pp. 27.

Rubin, Roger H. (1981). Attitudes About Male - Female Relations Among Black Adolescents. Adolescence, 16 (61), 159-174.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SUPPLEMENT REFERENCES

Billeir, H.B. (1971) Father, Child, and Sex Role. Lexington, MA: Heath Lexington Books.

Billingsly, A. (1968) Black Families in White America. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.

Blumenthal, J.B.; Andrews, S.R.; & Wiener, G. (1976) Five Year Summary of the New Orleans Parent-Child Development Center. Grant No. DHEW-90-C-381 Washington, D.C.: Office of Child Development (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED211-237).

Bond, J.C. and Peery, P. (1969) Has the Black Man Been Castrated? Liberator, 9, 4-8.

Bruce, J.A. (1978) Adolescent Parents: A Special Case of the Unplanned Family. The Family Coordinator, 27, 75-78.

Card, J.J. and Wise, L.L. (1978) Teenage Mothers and Teenage Fathers: The Impact of Early Childbearing on the Parents' Personal and Professional Lives. Family Planning Perspectives, 10, 199-205.

Chilman, C.S. (1979) Teenage Pregnancy: A Research Review. Social Work, 24, 492-498.

Clark, K.B. (1967) "Sex, Status and Underemployment of the Negro Male", pp. 138-148 in A.M. Ross and H. Hill (Eds). Employment, Race, and Poverty, New York: Harcourt, Brace and World.

Crumley, F.E. and Blumenthal, R.S. (1973) Children's Reactions to the Temporary Loss of the Father. American Journal of Psychiatry, 130, 778-782.

Dance, D.C. (1975) Daddy May Bring Home Some Bread, But He Don't Cut No Ice: The Economic Plight of the Father Figure in Black American Literature. Journal of Afro-American Issues, 3, 297-308.

Davis, R. (1979) Black Suicide in the Seventies: Current Trends. Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior, 9 (3), 131-140.

(1980) Suicide Among Young Blacks: Trends and Perspectives. Phylon, 41 (3), 223-229.

Derbyshire, R.L., Brody, E.B. and Schleifer, C. (1963) Family Structure of Young Adult Negro Male Mental Patients: Preliminary Observations from Urban Baltimore. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 136, 245-251.

Derbyshire, R.L. and Brody, E.B. (1964) Marginality, Identity and Behavior in the American Negro: A Functional Analysis. International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 10, 7-13.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Farley, W.R. and Hermalin, A.I. (1971) Family Stability: A Comparison of Trends Between Blacks and Whites. American Sociological Review, 36, 1-17.

Finkel, M. and Finkel, D. (1975) Sexual and Contraceptive Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior of Male Adolescents. Family Planning Perspectives, 7, 256-260.

Fischman, S. (1975) The Pregnancy Resolution Decisions of Unwed Adolescents. Nursing Clinics of North America, 10 (2).

Friedman, S. and Esailstyn, T.C. (1965) The Adjustment of Children of Jail Inmates. Federal Probation, 29 (4), 55-59.

Furstenburg, F.F. Jr. (1976) The Social Consequences of Teenage Parenthood. Family Planning Perspectives, 8, 148-164.

Furstenburg, F.F. Jr., and Talvitie, K.G. (1980) Children's Names and Paternal Claims: Bonds Between Unmarried Fathers and their Children. Journal of Family Issues, 1, 31-55.

Gary, L.E. (1981) Black Men. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Glen, N. (1975) The Contribution of Marriage to the Psychological Well-Being of Males and Females. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 37 (3), 594-600.

Grier, W. and Cobbs, P. (1968) Black Rage. New York: Basic Books.

Hannerz, V. (1969) Roots of Black Manhood. Transaction, (October), 13-21.

Hare, N. (1971) Will the Real Black Man Please Stand Up? The Black Scholar, 2, 32-35.

(1976) What Black Intellectuals Misunderstand about the Black Family. Black World, 20, 4-14.

Heatherington, E.M. (1966) Effects of Paternal Absence on Sex-Typed Behaviors in Negro and White Preadolescent Males. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 4, 87-91.

Heiss, J. (1975) The Case of the Black Family: A Sociological Inquiry. New York: Columbia University Press.

Hendin, H. (1969) Black Suicide. Archives of General Psychiatry, 21 (4), 407-422.

Hill, R.B. (1978) The Illusion of Black Progress. Washington, DC: National Urban League Research Department.

Honig, A.S. (1978) What We Need to Know to Help the Teenage Parent. The Family Coordinator, 27, 113-119.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Jantz, R.K. and Sciara, F.J. (1974) Father Absence and its Apparent Effect on the Reading Achievement of Black Children from Low Income Families. Journal of Negro Education, 43, 221-227.

Johnson, L.B. and Staples R. (1979) Family Planning and the Young Minority Male: A Pilot Project. The Family Coordinator, 28, 535-543.

Liebow, E. (1967) Tally's Corner: A Study of Negro Streetcorner Men. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.

Lorenzi, M.E.; Klerman, L.V.; and Jekel, J.F. (1977) School Age Parents: How Permanent a Relationship. Adolescence, 12, 13-22.

McAdoo, H.P. (1981) Black Families. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

McAdoo, J. (1976) "The Relationship Between Black Father-Child Interaction and Self-Esteem in Preschool Children". Paper presented at the Conference on Empirical Research in Black Psychology III, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY.

McAdoo, J.L. (1979) Father-Child Interaction Patterns and Self-Esteem in Black Preschool Children. Young Children, 34, 46-53.

McCarthy, J.D. and Yancey, W.L. (1970) Uncle Tom and Mr. Charlie: A Review of the Negro American's Self-Esteem. American Journal of Sociology, (November).

McClendon, M.J. (1976) The Occupational Status Attainment Processes of Males and Females. American Sociological Review, 41, 52-64.

Miller, K.S. and Dreger, R.M. (1973) Comparative Studies of Blacks and Whites in the United States. New York: Seminar Press.

National Center for Health Statistics (1973). Teenagers: Marriages, Divorces, Parenthood, and Mortality. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, iii-42.

Oliver, S.S. (1984) A Father's Day Tribute: Bill Cosby Talks About Raising Children. Essence, 15 (2), 126.

Parke, R.D.; Power, T.G.; and Fischer, T. (1980) The Adolscent Father's Impact on the Mother and Child. Journal of Social Issues, 36 (1), 88-106.

Parker, S. and Kleiner, R. (1969) Social and Psychological Dimensions of the Family Role Performance of the Negro Male. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 31 (3), 500-506.

Pedersen, F.A.; Rubinstein, J.; and Yarrow, L.J. (1979) Infant Development in Father-Absent Families. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 135, 51-61.

Pettigrew, T.A. (1964) A Profile of the Negro American. Princeton, NJ: Van Nostrand.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Rainwater, L. assisted by K.K. Weinstein (1960) And the Poor Get Children. Chicago: Quadrangle Books.

Rosen, L. (1969) Matriarchy and Lower Class Negro Male Delinquency. Social Problems, 17, 175-189.

Rubin, R.H. (1970) "Family Structure and Peer Group Affiliation as Related to Attitudes about Male-Female Relations Among Black Youth", unpublished doctoral dissertation, Pennsylvania State University.

(1981) Attitudes About Male-Female Relations Among Black Adolescents. Adolescence, 16 (61), 159-174.

Sack, W.H. (1977) Children of Imprisoned Fathers. Psychiatry, 40 (2), 163-174.

Sawin, D.B. and Parke, R.D. (1976) Adolescent Fathers: Some Implications from Recent Research on Parental Roles. Educational Horizons, 55, 38-43.

Scales, P. (1977) Males and Morals: Teenage Contraceptive Behavior Amid the Double Standards. Family Coordinator, 26, 211-222.

Scanzoni, J. (1975) Sex Roles, Economic Factors, and Marriage Solidarity in Black and White Marriages. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 37, 130-144.

Schulz, D. (1969) Variations in the Father Role in Complete Families of the Negro Lower-Class. Social Science Quarterly, 49, 651-659.

Sciara, F.J. (1975) Effects of Father Absence on the Educational Achievement of Urban Black Children. Child Study Journal, 5, 45-55.

Scott, J.W. (1976A) Polygamy: A Futuristic Family Arrangement for African Americans. Black Books Bulletin, 4 (2), 13-19.

(1976B) Responses to Criticisms of Polygamy: A Futuristic Arrangement for African-Americans. Black Books Bulletin, 4, 78-80.

Seiden, R.H. (1970) We're Driving Young Blacks to Suicide. Psychology Today, 4 (3), 24+.

(1981) Mellowing with Age: Factors Influencing the Nonwhite Suicide Rate. International Journal on Aging and Human Development, 13 (4), 265-284.

Smith, L.E. and Millham, J. (1979) Sex Role Stereotypes Among Blacks and Whites. The Journal of Black Psychology, 6, 1-6.

Special Forum on Black Male-Female Relationships (1979) The Black Scholar, 10, 17-67.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Staples, R. (1971) The Myth of the Impotent Black Male. The Black Scholar, 2, 2-9.

(1975) To Be Young, Black and Oppressed. The Black Scholar, 7, 2-9.

(1978A) The Black Family: Essays and Studies. Second Edition. Bellmont, CA: Wadsworth.

(1978B) Masculinity and Race: The Dual Dilemma of Black men. Journal of Social Issues, 34, 169-183.

(1979) The Myth of Black Macho: A Response to Angry Black Feminists. The Black Scholar, 10 (6-7), 24-33.

(1981A) Black Singles in America. Pp 40-51 in Peter J. Stein (ed.) Single Life. New York: St. Martins.

(1981B) Black Manhood in the 1970's: A Critical Look Back. The Black Scholar, 12, 2-9.

Steinman, A.; Fox, D.J.; and Farkas, R. (1968) "Male and Female Perceptions of Male Sex Roles". Proceedings of the American Psychological Association: 421-422.

Stewart, J.B. and Scott, J.W. (1978) The Institutional Decimation of Black American Males. Western Journal of Black Studies, 2, 82-92.

Stewart, J.B. (1980) The Political Economy of Black Male Suicides. Journal of Black Studies, 11 (2), 249-261.

Thompson, K.S. (1980) A Comparison of Black and White Adolescents' Beliefs about Having Children. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 42, 133-139.

Vadies, E. and Hale, D. (1977) Attitudes of Adolescent Males Toward Abortion, Contraception, and Sexuality. Social Work in Health Care, 3, 169-174.

Wenz, F.V. (1978) Suicide-Related Experiences Among Blacks: An Empirical Test of a Suicide Potential Scale. Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, 9 (2), 183-191.

Woronoff, I. (1962) Negro Male Identification Problems and the Educational Process. Journal of Educational Sociology, 36, 30-32.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE